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New Trail is the University of Alberta magazine. Its purpose is not only to maintain contact with the alumni, staff, and friends of the University, but to foster their interest in and concern about the University and higher education generally.

Comment. We invite your responses to *New Trail* articles for inclusion in the comment column. Submissions should not exceed 3,000 words, typewritten and double-spaced. Responses will be accepted for publication at the discretion of the Editor and the Editorial Board, who also reserve the right to select and edit comments.

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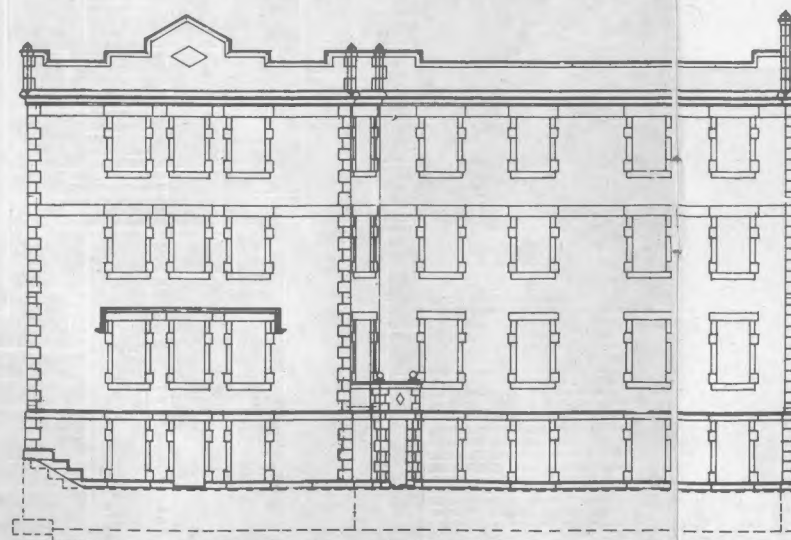
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by Jeanette Rothrock, Editor

Athabasca Hall was not intended to be the first building of the University of Alberta. An Arts Building (or Arts and Sciences Building, or University Building, or "building A on the plan") was started in 1909, a year after the University's first students and faculty had met in borrowed classrooms on the top floor of Queen Alexandra School. The building was to be built of granite and Calgary sandstone in what was proudly considered a grandiose style.

A government crisis intervened in these great plans, however. A.C. Rutherford, the man who brought forward the bill establishing a provincial university during the first session of Alberta's first Legislature and who had been foremost among the new University's advocates, resigned as Premier and Minister of Education. The nature of the crisis made his successor, A.L. Sifton, chary of public spending, so the first vision of a University building progressed no further than the hole dug for its foundation.

The need for space of its own pressed the University to try a different tack. River Lot 7, the 258 acres of land allotted for the University campus, was across the river from the main centre of population and a mile away from the town of Strathcona. Nearby



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The University's oldest and newest building

accommodation for students and staff was all but unobtainable. Therefore, the University suggested that three residential halls with temporary classrooms be built first, to be followed by the University's main teaching structures. The idea sat well with Premier Sifton, and Athabasca Hall was built in 1911.

The plans for the building were drawn by A.M. Jeffers, the Provincial Architect, who developed ideas suggested by Percy Nobbs, Professor of Architecture at McGill University. Professor Nobbs later drew a plan for the whole campus in a formal style he called "elastic free classical." Infected by the government's caution toward spending, the University's Board of Governors would not go to the extent of building a fire-proof structure, but conceded to using "wood of the type known as slow-burning." The addition of a fire escape was debated and rejected as late as 1916.

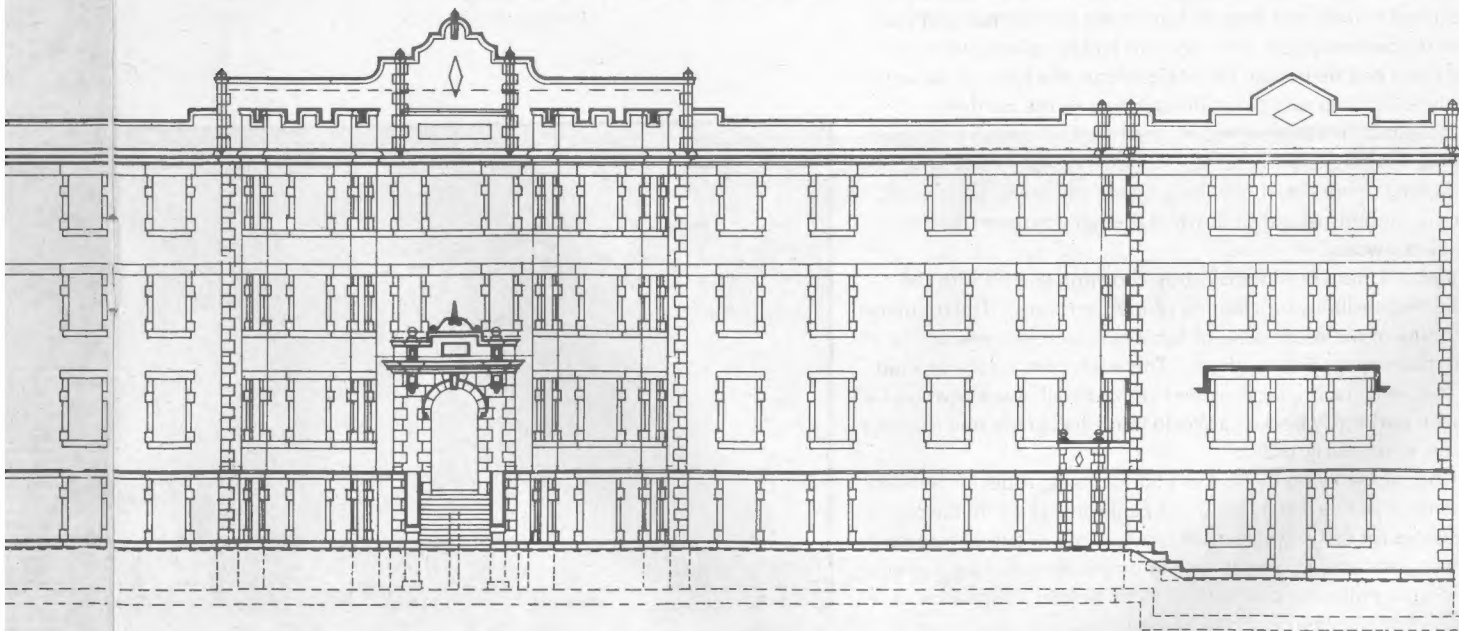
Designed as a residence, Athabasca Hall housed the whole University, with laboratories in the basement, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and the library on the top storey. According to W.H. Alexander, one of the original four professors at the University, lecture rooms were "cunningly distributed here and there in the most elusive places" (not unlike classrooms in the Tory

Building today). Dr. Alexander shared with another professor an office designed to become a lavatory: "Naturally the floor was laid with an all around fall to the centre, and now those who have noticed all these years the slight limp with which those gentlemen walk will recognize it as the result of much hillside ploughing."

The Gateway in October, 1911, published a glowing account of student life in the new building:

The accommodation provided for resident students, if not surpassing, at least equals that of any University in Canada. The solidity and neatness of the furniture, both in the bedrooms and in the dining hall, have called forth many complimentary remarks for Dr. Tory, who was responsible for the choice of the furniture in the building.

The east elevation of the Dormitory Building (later called Athabasca Hall) from a drawing by A.M. Jeffers, Provincial Architect. The drawing is dated April 1910.





Two months later, *The Gateway* published an essay submitted for English I. It was written in less glowing terms and tackles that perennial student bugbear—institutional food.

There are two good things about the mid-day meal in the Varsity. The first is the silver tea-pots, and the second isn't the grub. There is a delightful sameness about it day after day. Irish stew and pie! One may eat every scrap of the Irish stew, and lick his plate, and then break the plate, but at 12:30 sharp the next day, the same old stew comes walking in on the same old plate, in front of the same waitress. But the stew isn't in the same class with the pie. It needs all kinds of college spirit to eat the apple pie. The paste lives up to its name, and you could use it to stick Blaney to Milton's "Paradise Lost" for half an hour.

There is one day a week upon which we get a half decent lunch. That is Friday. There are usually meat pies and baked apples and buns and mashed potatoes. On that day we always eat enough to kill ourselves.

H.R. "Tubby" Thornton, President of the Students' Union in 1921, remembers the degrees of formality required for meals in Athabasca Hall. "For breakfast you could appear in a sweater and slippers; for lunch you had to look half decent; but dinner was formal, and you had to be properly dressed. Every student had his place and stood until the grace had been said. Dr. MacEachran, the Provost, sat at the head of the staff table (which incidentally was in the northwest corner, closest to the kitchen) and intoned the University's Latin grace through his ill-fitting false teeth. The students couldn't hear what he was mumbling, so we timed how long it took to say the grace itself. Then all the students would sit down at the right moment without having heard a word."

As Students' Union President, Tubby Thornton shared with the Bursar the responsibility for allotting residence rooms. "The rooms on the south side of the south wing of Athabasca were so popular that all the male students applied for them." The washroom on the ground floor of that wing, facing nicely onto Pembina Hall, was known as Cy Becker's Sunparlor (Cy Becker, a World War I ace, graduated from the Law Faculty in the early 1920s).

One incident involving Cy Becker's Sunparlor got special mention in the memoirs of Reg Lister, the good genie charged with the care of the residences for forty-five years. A rumbustious group of returned World War I veterans, known as the Plutocrats, were having a party and decided to move the piano down to Cy Becker's Sunparlor to serenade the girls in Pembina Hall. Unfortunately, one of the glass

casters of the piano broke, and on their way to their concert, according to Tubby Thornton, the Plutocrats "gouged a trench down the hardwood floors and, worst of all, down Reg Lister's beloved battleship linoleum. He kept that linoleum so polished you could shave in it."

During the twenties, the trysting place between lectures was the Arts Building, but Athabasca Hall was where things happened. Tubby Thornton remembered that there were four main dances a year. "We had about three hundred people in the gym behind Athabasca Hall, and when the music got swinging, the gym got swinging too. They were worried about the way it was built even in those days."

If the structure trembled at the assault of a jazz band and a herd of fox-trotting students, the "slow burning wood" fared no better with fire. Reg Lister describes a fire in Athabasca Hall in the twenties, the result of a cigarette dropped through a crack in the floor. "Fire could be very serious in the residence, especially in Athabasca and Assiniboia," he wrote. "It would take only a few minutes for a fire to burn the centre of these two buildings."



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For decades there was a steady contest between Reg Lister and the students to out-wit each other on the matter of liquor in the residence halls. From the number of old empty whiskey bottles the contractor found inside the walls last year when Athabasca was being rebuilt, sometimes the students won; but Reg had his days, too. Former Provost Al Ryan, BA '40, recalls the bright fellow who hung his mickey by a string outside his window to hide it among the Virginia creeper. Later that evening, when his friends had gathered in his room, he pulled the cord to haul in the bottle—and found that the bottle had turned mysteriously into a brick. According to Reg, "You have to play ball with the students—not sneak on them. But if you catch them fair and square, they will take their medicine."

In those days Reg and his family lived in a little house behind Athabasca, but from 1920 to 1930 they inhabited a suite in the basement of Athabasca Hall. There was very little the students could do that Reg didn't know about.

From 1941 until 1946 the three residence halls (and Corbett Hall as well) became Initial Training School number 4 for the Royal Canadian Air Force and Reg recognized "dozens of officers and instructors in the ITS as students who had passed through the University years before." Even he himself was on loan to the Dominion Government as barrack warden. When it opened in 1911, Athabasca Hall comfortably held forty-two students and a small handful of professors; when the residences were the RCAF Training School, they held up to 1,200 men at one time. Six hundred men were fed in shifts, cafeteria-style, in the Athabasca dining room, and Reg had to cope with a turnover of 150 to 200 students every fortnight.

"They were a good bunch of fine fellows who did very little damage to the buildings," he wrote, "and although we had three wet canteens, it was two years before I saw an intoxicated airman."

In 1946 the University was overflowing again with returned soldiers, only a fraction of whom could be accommodated in residence. Not many years after Reg Lister's retirement in 1956, two residence towers and a large dining hall, appropriately named Lister Hall, were built to accommodate undergraduate students, and soon a third residence tower was added. Assiniboia Hall was given over to office space for teaching departments, and Athabasca and Pembina became residences for senior and graduate students.

In 1971 it was announced that the three old residence halls would be demolished to make way for a graduate student residence and social centre. Because of their central place in the University's history and in the affections of sixty years of alumni and staff, there was considerable opposition to tearing them down, and, therefore, the demolition plans were stopped.

Studies were undertaken to discover the feasibility of renovating the buildings. Pembina, apart from falling short of fire safety regulations, was in excellent condition, largely because its structure was concrete. But the "slow-burning wood" favored by a parsimonious Board of Governors in 1911 meant that, although the brick and stone exteriors were in good condition, the interior condition of Athabasca and Assiniboia were beyond renovation. It was decided that when funds could be obtained, Athabasca and then Assiniboia would be rebuilt completely inside their old shells, as office space instead of residences (Athabasca's last year as a residence was 1971).

Athabasca will be reopened on 8 October this fall, which appropriately enough, is Homecoming weekend. Paradoxically, the University's oldest building will also be its newest.

Left. The sod was ceremoniously broken in 1909 for the University's first building. That building, a teaching building on the site of the Arts Building, got no further than a hole for its foundation, which was enlarged years later to make a basement for the Arts Building. A.C. Rutherford, the first premier of Alberta and one of the individuals most instrumental in founding the University, is holding the plough.

Below. Revision of the east elevation of the first campus long-range plan, 1915. The Arts Building (middle) is backed by a campanile, a feature the architects, Percy Nobbs and Frank Darling, were especially addicted to. The domed structure (to the right) is a Convocation Hall. It is interesting to note that a museum was included in the University's plan at this early date.



History of the University of Alberta Collections



A copper As displaying the head of Hadrian. The coin, minted circa 134-138 A.D., is part of the Department of Classics Collection.

by Helen Collinson
Assistant Curator
University Art Gallery and Museum

Man without learning, and the remembrance of things past, fall into a beastlye sottishness. Anonymous 1653

Collections of valuable and interesting objects—in the broadest sense, museums—are as old as mankind itself. The reasons for collecting perhaps go back to some basic impulse to preserve things of value and then to show them off, but our modern idea of a museum can be traced to Greek civilization. Our word for museum comes from the Greek *mouseion*, which means a place of worship of the Muses. The Muses were the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, goddess of memory, and they are associated with memory, the past, creativity, and culture. Any sort of intellectual community dedicated to the preservation of the valued things of the past and the enhancement of the present and future through knowledge and creativity was considered a *mouseion*.

Throughout Greek times there were many such communities—the Pythagorean school, Plato's Academy, Aristotle's Lyceum. The tradition of learning and inquiry embodied in the idea of the *mouseion* reached its height in the ancient world in the Museum of Alexandria. Established in 290 BC by Ptolemy I, this Museum was a centre of learning very much like a modern university. It contained zoological and botanical gardens, the largest library in the ancient world, and scholars of astronomy, mathematics, literature, medicine, and other disciplines. The main purpose of the Museum was to gather and spread knowledge.

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of the Museum, aside from its similarity to a university, was the Aristotelean influence that pervaded it. The man who advised Ptolemy was educated by Aristotle's first successor at the Lyceum. The Museum at Alexandria emphasized direct observation of "things" themselves as the best route to knowledge. This idea remains one of the important assumptions of our intellectual tradition, and it is manifested most obviously in the sciences.

Of course, the actual modern museum is somewhat different from the early Greek notion. There has been the influence of centuries of history and intellectual movements: the humanism of the

Renaissance, the rationality, curiosity, and scholarship of the Enlightenment, and the liberal and democratic ideas of the nineteenth century. Nonetheless, the heart of the idea remains unchanged: collections of things, there for direct observation, remain the heart of the museum. And in many departments on campus, collections—whether botanical, zoological, geological, anthropological, or aesthetic—play a vital role in the teaching and research functions of the University.

This is because the importance of the “thing” itself cannot be overemphasized. Think, for example, of a written description of a painting: we speak of the physical form, the canvas, the ground, the application of the paint, the brush strokes, the color, and the texture of the surface. We may go further to discuss the content and its relationship to the form and the emotional and intellectual aspects of the work. Now, think of a photograph of the painting—how much more information is gained from seeing a reproduction of it. Finally, think of the object itself. The stimulation and evocation of the real painting cannot be duplicated in words or photographs, though they can augment it. And whether the object is a painting, a geological specimen or a botanical specimen, having it *there* is of inestimable value to the researcher and teacher as well as to the student. This is the real value of the University collections: they put things there to be examined and learned from.

Most of the collections are housed close to the departments to which they relate. The University does not have a central museum building where the collections are kept, but it does have a coordinating body called the University Collections Centre. This service department was formed in the spring of 1977 and is responsible for the care and preservation of the University's large scientific, aesthetic, and historical collections.

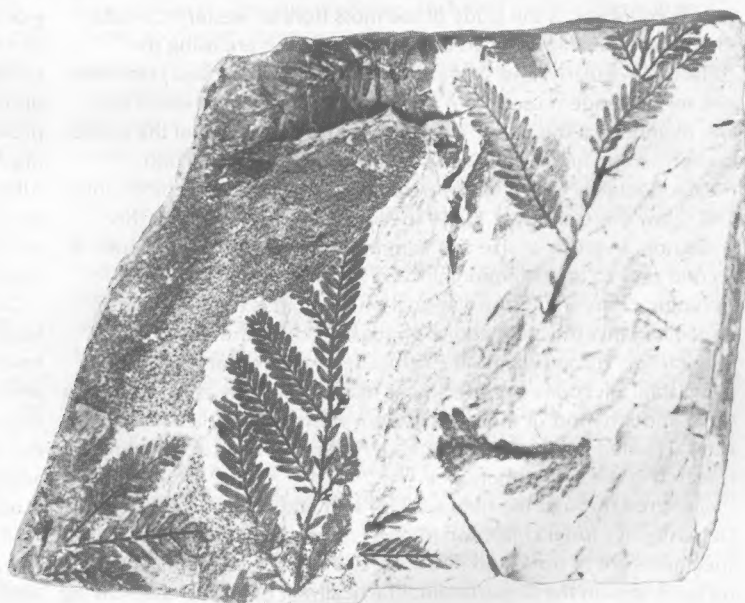
Although the scientific and aesthetic collections play the most significant role in teaching and research at the University, the historical collections are important, too, in the way they reflect the history and character of the University. One type of historical collection contains physical historical evidence, like furnishings of early buildings, portraits of University figures, student memorabilia, and outmoded machinery. The Department of Mechanical

Engineering, for example, has a collection of several pumps retained from the University Power Plant through the years as new machinery has been installed; it also has a control panel from the Plant. Another type of historical collection relates to specific disciplines. The Chemistry Department has a collection of laboratory equipment, such as weights, spectrometers, flasks, Bunsen burners, and so on, that has been used in various labs across campus. The Faculty of Dentistry has a collection of dental artifacts depicting aspects of the history of dental technology, which was begun by gifts from its alumni. That Faculty, of course, also has large teaching collections: included is a natural history collection of animal skulls used for comparative odontology courses.

The major collections of the Geology Department include Arctic and Northwest Territories fossil collections, a collection of type-specimens of western Canadian fossils, excellent dinosaur collections, early mammal collections, and an extensive mineral display. Geology's collections began in 1912 when John A. Allen began collecting geology specimens. These early specimens were housed in Athabasca Hall. In 1917 or 1918, the University's first mineral display was set up on the third floor of the Arts Building by W.F. Ferrier. During the 1920s, the important Sternberg dinosaur collection began, and its contents were mounted in 1935-36. Over the years, the collections have continued to grow and play an important role in teaching and research in the Geology Department.

The fossil tetrapod collection, which started with the initial dinosaur collections, has now grown to over 16,000 specimens. These specimens are of interest to both geologists and zoologists, and the collection provides the basis for laboratory studies in courses in vertebrate paleontology at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. The other collections in the Department are an integral part of teaching, often used as direct and comparative study material in mineralogy, paleontology, and stratigraphy, and of research, where they are used in oil and mining geology, age-dating studies, invertebrate paleontology, and petrology.

The Zoology Collections, containing some 216,000 specimens, are used to teach vertebrate biology, comparative anatomy, and natural history: because they document the distribution and variation within



Fossil Fern from the Paleobotanical Collection.

species of vertebrates found in Alberta, the collections also form the basis for systematic research studies. Of all the items in the Zoology Collections, perhaps the most important are the comprehensive collections relating to the fishes, mammals, birds, amphibians, and reptiles of Alberta. Researchers and teachers here are not the only ones who make use of the collections, however; the Department often lends material from the collections to researchers throughout the world.

Zoology's collections began when William Rowan, first Chairman of Zoology, arrived at the University in 1920 and started collecting vertebrate specimens from around the world. These specimens were used in teaching comparative anatomy and biology. (Dr. Rowan's own ornithological studies—paintings and drawings—now form a lively and valuable part of the University's collections.) Other important early collectors for the Zoology Department were Dewey Soper, R.B. Miller, Bob Lister, and R. Moore. The Department acquired huge study collections through the faunal survey of Alberta, and the collections continue to grow. Donations are made by consulting companies and government biological agencies, and course work and research by staff and graduate students makes many valuable additions to the collections.

Another early start on collections was made by the Department of Botany, where collecting began around 1912. Among the collections are two major herbaria (systematic collections of plant specimens), a fungi collection, paleobotanical collections, and the Devonian Botanic Garden located near Devon.

One herbarium contains 75,000 specimens of vascular plants. The specimens are used in laboratory classes to illustrate native flora and are also used in taxonomic, phytogeographical, and ecological research. The specimens in the vascular plant herbarium also provide an excellent reference base that is used by ecologists from other University departments and from government agencies. The collections of Alberta and Arctic species of vascular plants are particularly valuable and important because of their comprehensiveness. The bryophyte and lichen herbarium, which contains 53,000 specimens of mosses, liverworts, and lichens, was established in the 1950s by E.H. Moss, but the majority of the collection has been acquired since 1970. The herbarium contains mosses from all over the world. One important area of research based on this collection is the study of the moss flora of western Canada. Right now, for example, two doctoral candidates are using the collection regularly, and staff and students in ecology and taxonomy also make frequent use of the collection. Government researchers and members of the public who wish to know more about the various bryophyte and lichen species also make use of the collection.

Paleobotanical collections were begun in the Botany Department in 1967; now there are over 15,000 specimens of plant fossils in this collection. In terms of size and comprehensiveness, this collection is second only to the paleobotanical collections of the Canadian Geological Survey and the National Museum. It is the largest of all Canadian university collections. Stratigraphically, the specimens range from Precambrian to the Miocene of the Tertiary Age; geographically, there are specimens from as far away as Australia and India, though most of them come from western Canada and the central United States. Many of the specimens are used in teaching and research in the Department.

Gathered through the field work of staff and students, the Botany Department's fungi collection numbers some 7,500 items. Most of the specimens are of the wood decay species because that is an active research area in the Department. Practically all the research involving

the growth, classification, and development of fungi is related to this collection.

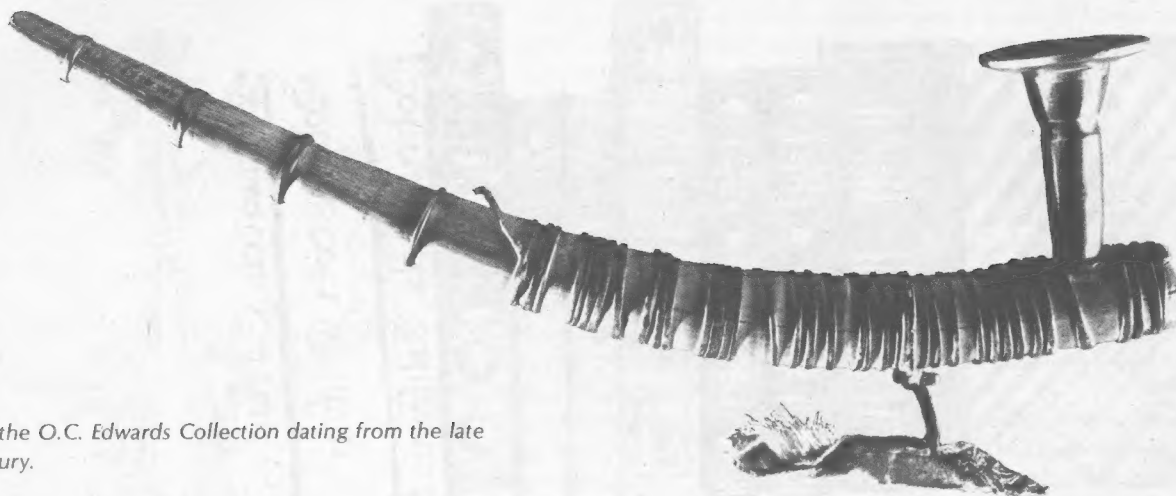
Perhaps the collection that is of most interest to the public is the Alberta Devonian Botanic Garden, located on Devon Road west of Edmonton. The Garden is a living collection of numerous and interesting plants, which are arranged and studied in their natural habitat.

The Department of Entomology has one of the strongest graduate programs in systematic entomology in Canada. Much of the research involved in the production of twenty-two theses during the past fifteen years was based on material in the Strickland Museum, part of a world-wide network of borrowing and lending scientific institutions. At present, twelve faculty members and graduate students use the material in the Strickland Museum in their research. The collections also provide an important source of information for making identifications by comparing unknown specimens with known. In 1976 alone, the Extension Entomologist made more than 1,000 such identifications in response to queries from the public.

The collections began in 1922, the year the Department of Entomology was established. E.H. Strickland, first Head of the Department, began the insect collection in that year. For the next thirty years, he worked at developing the collections, concentrating on the fauna of Alberta, and he did a great deal to encourage others who shared his interests in building the collections. Soon, the Department became recognized as a worthy repository for collections others had made. In 1939 the F.S. Carr Collection of beetles was donated. A small but valuable collection of butterflies was received from D. Mackie in 1945. The Kenneth Bowman Collection of Alberta Lepidoptera, of special interest to students of local fauna because it is nearly complete, was received in 1955. In 1965 the J.H. Brown Collection was donated to the Department, and in 1975 David J. Larson gave the Department his collection of the 145 species of the family of Dytiscidae (predaceous water beetles) known to inhabit Alberta. The Carabidae (ground beetle) Collection of North America and Mexico is one of the most extensive collections of its kind on the continent.

These are a few of the main scientific collections on campus. Many other departments have collections that provide a valuable teaching and research resource. In the Department of Soil Science, for example, soil monoliths (cross-sectional views of the soil body) have been collected since the Department's inception in 1919. The collection contains monoliths from various parts of Canada and from different ecosystems. Research into methods of increasing productivity is aided by such collections and proves extremely important in a province as dependent on agriculture and forestry as is Alberta. The monoliths are also useful, of course, in teaching soil classification. Another example of a valuable teaching collection is the one in the Department of Forest Science. Begun in 1973, the collection now contains six hundred mounted specimens.

Despite the great number of collections containing geological, botanical, or zoological specimens, the University also has large holdings of man-made objects that form valuable teaching and research collections. The place of such collections in the University was recognized early. Geology's John Allen had a strong interest in developing a University museum, and this interest led him to acquire artifacts not specifically related to geology. He was instrumental in acquiring the O.C. Edwards Collection of Plains Indians Artifacts in 1919-20. The items in this collection were gathered by Dr. O.C. Edwards in three different areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the 1880s and early 1900s: Indian Head and Qu'Appelle in Saskatchewan



Inuit pipe from the O.C. Edwards Collection dating from the late nineteenth century.

and Fort McLeod and Fort Chipewyan. The Edwards Collection has been used by the Department of Art and Design and the Department of Anthropology for many years now.

In the mid-1940s the Lord Collection of Eskimo items was collected in the Coppermine area of the Northwest Territories by Doug Lord, a school teacher. Insofar as much of the collection contains artifacts that reflect Eskimo culture, the Lord Collection has been used extensively for teaching in the Department of Anthropology. (Sometimes the acquisition of such items is almost as interesting as the items themselves: one of the artifacts in this collection, for example, is a large kayak, complete with hunting equipment, which was flown to Edmonton by Max Ward, lashed to the pontoon of his plane.)

Another collection that has been used in Anthropology as a teaching collection is the Molly Cork Congo Collection. This collection was donated to the University in 1950 by Molly Cork, a missionary who lived at the Congo Balolo Mission in what was the Belgian Congo from 1890 to 1939. The Molly Cork Collection is particularly interesting and valuable because of what it conveys about the culture of the area. Most of the items in the collection are utilitarian and part of the everyday culture—brooms, twine, razors, drinking cups, knitting needles, and a large number of baskets—and are not the somewhat misleading, decorative objects manufactured with the tourist in mind.

Anthropology, of course, is not the only field in which collections of artifacts have an important role. Acquired from a variety of sources, through purchases and donations, the Classics Department's impressive William George Hardy Collection contains 1,200 Near Eastern and Greek and Roman artifacts that span a period of 4,000 years. The collection, named after the founding Chairman of the Department, has Greek and Roman coins from Asiatic kingdoms of the Hellenistic period as well as the Roman Republic and Empire, pottery, and Roman glass artifacts. Most styles of Greek painted pottery are represented in the collection. There is even a Mycenaean baby bottle that dates from somewhere around 1200 or 1400 BC. The William George Hardy Collection is a valuable research tool for general archaeological research and is an important teaching aid in courses on ancient civilization, ancient history, archaeology, and ancient science and technology.

There are also important teaching and research collections in departments and faculties where many people would not expect



them. The Faculty of Home Economics, for example, has a textile collection of great variety. This collection consists of costumes and household textiles. The majority of the costumes are from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, though some are from the eighteenth century, and of particular importance and interest are the Guatemalan textiles and costumes. Included in the collection in Home Economics are many purses, hats, shoes, accessories, undergarments, and sewing aids. Along with the household textiles represented are textiles related to a variety of construction techniques. Research uses of the collection include investigation of textile conservation techniques and specific studies on fabrication and design. Courses on the history of costume, the history of textiles, and the history of interiors and furnishings also benefit from using the collection.

Affiliated with the Geography Department and operating as both a library storing contemporary maps that are useful for their up-to-date information and as a museum storing and collecting maps that are of historical and archival interest, the University Map Collection is the largest collection of its kind on the Prairies and probably the third or fourth largest academic map collection in Canada. It contains some 200,000 maps, 500,000 aerial photos, 1,000 atlases, and over 4,000 books. Though some of the undated maps in the collection may be older, the dated maps range back to 1650. Maps in facsimile form date to 1477. The collection contains maps from all over the world, acquired through depository arrangements with the governments of Alberta, Canada, the US, Great Britain, and Brazil and through the



purchase of other sheets. The collection is, however, most detailed for Alberta. Everyone from geophysicists to classicists, from geologists to botanists, makes use of the collection in their research. The public also has access to the collection, with many high schools and libraries using the facilities.

The University also has several interesting and valuable art collections acquired through purchases and donations. A collection of contemporary prints from North America, England, and Europe was purchased by the Department of Art and Design in the 1960s to augment teaching. Another collection, dating from the beginning of the University itself and containing two portraits by F.H. Varley, includes paintings of the University presidents, chancellors, and various deans, heads of departments, and faculty members. The

Above. A selection of rare books from the Special Collections. Below. A three seater wicker bench. The bench is part of the J.M. MacEachran collection and dates from the late nineteenth century. Right. Probably one of the most documented items from the Emma Read Collection is a pair of scissors and its sheath. The scissors and sheath are gold in color and richly ornamented.

Varley portraits were painted in 1923-24 and are among the real treasures the University now possesses.

In 1950 Robert Newton, University President from 1941 to 1950, and his wife, Emma Read Newton, donated a collection of paintings and objets d'art to the University. The Emma Read Newton Collection emphasizes western Canadian and Alberta paintings because it was





Mrs. Newton's wish to collect a representative sample of Alberta art prior to 1950. There are nearly one hundred paintings all told, and the collection includes an Emily Carr, two A.Y. Jacksons, and a very fine Von Menzel drawing of Beethoven.

Another important art collection is the Scherrer Collection of paintings, rare books, prints, objets d'art, and furniture. There are seventy-seven items in all, given to the University in 1957 by Dr. F.A. Scherrer, who settled first in the Lacombe area before World War One. Some of the collection he acquired while in Canada, but the majority of the items come from his home in Europe. Because the collection came with very little information about the various items contained in it, much research is required to determine with accuracy the origins of the items. Thus, the collection has proven very useful in teaching research methods to art history students.

The J.M. MacEachran Collection contains about 240 artifacts: prints, paintings, objets d'art, textiles, and furniture. Dr. MacEachran came to the University in 1911 and subsequently became Head of the Philosophy Department. He also served as Provost of the University until his retirement in 1945. Many of the paintings, rugs, and collectables were acquired by Dr. MacEachran while he was a student in Europe, but he also obtained many items from his United Empire Loyalist family who had settled in Ontario. The origin of a number of items in the collection is in question, so the MacEachran Collection, like the Scherrer Collection, provides a good source of research material for students.

An acquisition made in 1976 is of particular importance in the history of art education in Alberta. In that year, the University was given the majority of paintings and drawings done by Laura Reid Evans of Vegreville. Mrs. Reid, the wife of a country doctor, began painting at the age of fifty-two, and it was at her request that the first extension art class was held under the auspices of the Department of Extension in 1937. Mrs. Reid's interest in painting and her ability to organize at the community level provided a major impetus to the growth of community art classes in Alberta.

The University Archives deserves mention on its own. The Archives consist of unpublished, unique written records and papers that contribute a great deal to the preservation of the history of the institution. In a very real sense, the Archives serve as the memory of the University. Established in the mid-sixties when an Archives Committee met to discuss the need to preserve the University's official records, the Archives truly began in 1967 when the Henry Marshall Tory papers were deposited there. Now, with the richness of material in the Archives, the University is able to research itself.

The Archives, though, is not the only collection that reflects the history and character of the University. The collections as a whole are indicative of the history, geographical location, and disciplinary activities of the University. Most of the collections began when the University did, have grown with it, and have been an integral part of the life and work of the institution. Throughout the years, the various collections have grown considerably in individual departments and faculties. Often, the collections are not only valuable in teaching and research, but themselves form a record of achievement.

Serving the interrelated functions of teaching and research, the University collections will continue to play an increasing role in the acquisition of knowledge, in teaching, and in the preservation of the history and character of the institution. And the University will continue to value the knowledge that comes from the collections and will value the collections for the knowledge they give rise to. To use the collections to their ultimate potential is the University's goal.

comment



Frequently articles published in *New Trail* elicit insightful and thought-provoking response from readers. We believe that readers should have the opportunity to respond to *New Trail* articles, but, until recently, *New Trail* was too small to permit a series of articles as a dialogue on a single topic. Now that *Trail* is a little larger than before, we are starting an irregular column through which readers can express their views and offer comments or criticism (with the original authors having, of course, the opportunity for rebuttal).

We invite your responses to *New Trail* articles. Submissions should not exceed 3,000 words, typewritten and double-spaced. Responses will be accepted for publication at the discretion of the Editor and the Editorial Board, who also reserve the right to select and edit comments.

Jeanette Rothrock
Editor

Is the Green Revolution enough?

by Toh Swee-Hin

Introduction

In his recent article on the Green Revolution (*New Trail*, Winter 1976), C.F. Bentley concluded that the "revolution" is the "most realistic way to minimize human hardship caused by lack of sufficient and proper food for the world's peoples." This statement and its rationale are highly representative of conventional thinking on Third World underdevelopment. They should not go unchallenged, especially since they mystify the issues involved and leave unexplained the causes of Third World hunger.

Mismanagement of resources is a more significant cause of underdevelopment than lack of resources; certainly, in terms of quantity of production the Green Revolution has made dramatic improvements to *some* parts of the Third World, but the resulting food does not necessarily get to those who need it, and very little has been done in areas that didn't have an obvious potential to profit from the Green Revolution in the first place.

A second problem is planners of the Green Revolution. At a distance, and adhering to certain traditional Western economic constructs, they have imposed an order on the societies they are dealing with that does not fit. The results are manifold and far-reaching, and they need to be discussed more thoroughly when the Green Revolution is being assessed.

In conventional Western thinking, agricultural modernization is aimed at infusing a traditional production system with technology, capital, and entrepreneurial, or innovative, attitudes. As more people modernize agriculturally, development will spread through the country. And the net result will be a modernized economy, not just a modern agricultural system, because of the interrelationships between one facet of the economy and another.

This theory of modernization underlies the Green Revolution. The high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of grains, which require fertilizers,

pesticides, and irrigation, as well as capital and a program of implementation, will—so exponents of the Green Revolution hope—stimulate economic growth by the industrial production of equipment, fertilizers, and pesticides, by creating more jobs, and by creating more, better-off consumers. But, when the HYVs are mismanaged and the program of implementation is inadequately conceived, their benefits are dissipated or recovered by those who do not need them, and, in fact, the situation of the subsistence farmer is made even more desperate.

A new look at modernization

Analysis and research by development theorists such as A.G. Frank and Samir Amin show that traditionally-conceived modernization strategies fail to meet the problems of underdevelopment. Specifically, they ignore the political-economic relationships between traditional and modernized sectors, and between the Third World and modernized countries. While many Third World peasants do grow crops for subsistence, subsistence farming is not really isolated from the modern sector. Since colonial times traditionally self-sufficient peasants have been obliged to participate in modernizing economies through taxation, forced labor, and cash-crop cultivation. Political independence, for much of the Third World, did not radically better the situation. Land ownership often simply transferred from the colonial elite to an indigenous one, and those who had the advantages in the first place continued to consolidate land and economic and political power, always at the expense of those who had—and have—not. The position of the Third World peasant is reminiscent of that to the feudal peasant: he grows what the landlord wants to grow, and if he has any land, it is a small plot that he may work only after he has completed his labor for the landowner.

The conventional Western view of Third World rural economies fails to consider that the landowning elites (increasingly including agribusiness multinationals) monopolize the best land and resources and have privileged access to capital and influence in high places. Those who pin their hopes on the provision of miracle seed do not take into account that these elites stand between the peasant and the harvest.

The elites represent modernization in the agricultural sector, yet they do not create the sought-after alliance with the peasantry that would lead to the latter's sharing the benefits of modernization. Rather they modernize in ways that makes the peasant's position even weaker. If they have a surplus of crops, for example, rather than lowering the prices so that even the poorest peasant can buy, they will store it so that prices and profits are not adversely affected. If they support industrialization, it is not the labor-intensive industrialization that would increase jobs for the peasantry, but rather the capital-intensive industrialization favored for its higher profits by industrially advanced countries.

In essence, then, the proponents of the Green Revolution do not make adequate account of the events that actually take place under the name of modernization, and, therefore, these events remain unplanned for. What needs to be considered before the Green Revolution can be made a success? Let us look at what modernization actually involves, and then at the value of modernization. There may be better ways of feeding the world's hungry.

The politics of food-growing

What happens when a Third World country becomes part of the international market? Obviously, it must have some commodities to sell, and must sell them reliably and competitively. So, some \$18 million worth of carnations was sent to the US in 1975 from Colombia, while *campesinos* eke out precarious existences on their *minifundia*. Eggplants and mangoes destined for European tables took up valuable irrigated land in Senegal even as famine stalked the Sahel. Texas cattle are transported to feed off Haitian pastures before being supplied to American hamburger chains, while Haiti remains one of the poorest, famine-stricken members of the Third World. Such are the lengths that are gone to to protect a position in the marketplace: growing cash crops takes priority over growing locally consumed crops.

With the coming of agribusiness multinationals, this pattern simply becomes more set. Multinationals go where labor is cheap, and for the employment opportunities they offer, host governments give them generous incentives. However, when the multinational is integrated into an economy, not only is the food agribusiness cultivates exported but also the money the food is supposed to bring into the country; the money leaves via repatriation of profits, patent royalties, management fees, and by less open means as well.

The Green Revolution has not counteracted the tendencies of the agribusiness multinationals or the elites. In fact, it has operated into their hands and depends on them for its success. As long as it does, the peasants of the world, the masses, will remain, at best, only marginally fed.

The costly seed-fertilizer-pesticide-irrigation package necessary for Green Revolution agriculture is largely a product of Western technology, and it is dependent on multinationals for its maintenance since they manufacture the pesticides, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery. The package is accessible only to the wealthy farmer who can obtain credit and who, through political influence, is more likely to get government help.

The wealthy farmer can also expand with ease: by increasing rents, taxes, or tithes, he is able to buy out the poor indebted peasant, and, of course, the peasant must buy his food from the wealthy farmer, if he has no land to grow his own. Should the dispossessed peasant move to the city in search of a job, he will become dependent once again, on the factory owner.

Alternatives

The case argued thus far does *not* belittle the potential contribution of miracle seed, or HYVs, and technology to human progress. Nor does it take an anti-science or anti-technology stance. What proponents of modernization fail to consider, however, is that technology is not value-free in inception or application: it is always applied within definite social, political, and economic contexts. New technology should be responsive to particular conditions, cultures, and environments. At present, we too often see Third World countries trying to adapt themselves to advanced technology, rather than adapting technology to their own needs. The former requires an enormous outlay of money—for equipment and expertise—but the rewards are gained by only a few. The problem with modernization is that it remains unresponsive to Third World societies, and the Green Revolution depends for its most dramatic results on modern

technology. The Green Revolution has been designed by people who depend on modern technology for people who cannot afford modern technology.

But there is a difference between modernization as the Western world perceives it and the upgrading of outdated modes of agriculture.

For example, look at the fertilizers and pesticides required to produce HYVs. Fertilizer plants can be coal-based, requiring considerable amounts of electrical energy, and, therefore, centralized and not labor-intensive. Or they can be small-scale plants, less spectacular, but employing a large number of people throughout the countryside and using human and animal waste. Indian scientists have estimated that the latter can generate similar amounts of nitrogenous products more cheaply and, for the Third World economy, more effectively. In the People's Republic of China, emphasis has been placed on the use of such low-level technology, and the practice has helped to increase yields and employment without causing undue disturbance of the ecology.

Rational use of pesticides can do more good than harm, but pesticides that have been marketed without adequate testing can kill more than just the pests in the rice fields: they can destroy other valuable fauna, such as the fish in the fishponds, a valuable source of protein for many Third World people. What needs to be asked, then, is how technology and research can compliment a given agricultural system.

Structural change

Finally, there must be a social structure responsive to the needs of the people. Otherwise, the peasants will never benefit from the scientific progress that has led to miracle seed and improved farming methods. The success of miracle seed and upgraded agricultural technology in the People's Republic of China, for instance, has been accompanied by a system of production and distribution that is not monopolized by the ruling elite or by foreign economic interests. Rational and creative use of technology appropriate to the country, rather than premature mechanization, has also contributed to this success.

Only a truly people-oriented style of development can fully reap the benefits of the advances of the Green Revolution. This is what proponents of the Green Revolution as it now stands seldom consider: that the production and consumption of food is not distinct from the society in which the food is produced and consumed. Unless the social aspects of food production are dealt with by Third World countries, and recognized by the planners of Green Revolution agriculture, modernization of agricultural technology will not lead to a solution of the problem of the world's hungry. Self-reliance, self-determination unhampered by the demands of a manipulative market, and cooperation by all, not competition among a few, will help the peasants of the world to feed themselves.

For further reading

Barnet, Richard J. and Ronald E. Mueller. 1974. *Global Reach*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Toh Swee-Hin is a doctoral student of Educational Administration. He is from Malaysia.

Rebuttal

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Toh item "Is the Green Revolution Enough?"

I must be frank. In my opinion, publication of such a confusing mixture of economic, political, and social theories is not likely to contribute to improved understanding of the Green Revolution nor to increase in food production in Third World countries.

It is tiresome that some people like Toh from Third World countries continue to blame the problems of their home countries on Western influences even after considerable periods of self-government. By any objective measure, food-deficit Third World countries have accorded exceedingly low priority to the agricultural sector since independence. With very few exceptions they have failed to develop, in both quality and quantity, the human resources (agrologists) and institutions (faculties of agriculture and agricultural research institutions) essential to improvement of their food sufficiency position. Moreover, the low priorities for the agricultural sector have been, and continue to be, equally inadequate in the areas of government services (effective agricultural extension) and in policies to develop agriculture.

The ruling elite of Third World countries of which Toh complains (and to which he belongs!) generally shuns agriculture. In 1968 at the University of Malaysia there were over 5,000 arts faculty students (studying economics, history, government, philosophy, sociology, political science, etc., etc.) and fewer than 100 agriculture students. Canada and other Western countries were being requested to provide agricultural specialists as part of development assistance—"because we don't have people with such qualifications."

Complaints that the Green Revolution is being foisted on Third World countries are preposterous. Governments and ordinary citizens in such countries recognize the need to increase food production. So far nothing matching the Green Revolution in that regard has been found. Unfortunately, the human, institutional, and capital resources necessary to increase food production more generally in Third World countries have not been developed, assigned, or requested by the governments concerned. Toh might try to get such governments to improve their records in those matters instead of complaining about the indisputable achievements of the Green Revolution, which has increased food production by hundreds of millions of tons of food grains in Third World countries.

C.F. Bentley,
Professor of Soil Science.

The University of Alberta
welcomes

Nominations for Chancellor

To serve four years
commencing 1 July 1978

The Chancellor represents the public
interest in the University, is elected
from the general public by the
University Senate, and acts as:

1. Chairman of the Senate
2. Member of the Board of Governors
3. Representative of the University at
ceremonial occasions
4. Member of University associations
and foundations

Nominees should be Canadian
citizens, should possess a strong
interest in university-community
affairs, and should have adequate time
to apply to the considerable duties
involved. Expenses associated with the
Chancellorship are provided.

We encourage nominations or
enquiries before 30 September 1977
addressed to:

Chairman, Joint Search Committee
for a Chancellor
c/o The Senate
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G8
Telephone (403) 432-2268

Athabasca

The Governors of the University of
Alberta cordially invite you to a
double celebration on the occasion of
the reopening of Athabasca Hall,
the original University building,
newly renovated, and the opening of
*Athabasca: Exhibitions from the
University Collections*.

The official reopening of Athabasca
Hall will take place on Saturday,
8 October 1977, at 2 p.m. in the main
lobby, Athabasca Hall.

The exhibition will be open to public
viewing from Saturday, 8 October,
until Friday, 4 November from 2 to
5 p.m. on weekends and holidays
from 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Mondays,
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,
and from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Thursdays.

campus reporter



The Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation

The Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation was begun in 1967 as a Centennial project with a grant from the Canadian Association for Mental Retardation. The University provided space and now pays staff salaries. However, the multidisciplinary and clinical research the Centre undertakes is not generally classified as either fundamental or service research, and competition for grants, therefore, is one of its greatest concerns.

The Centre carries out research in the psychology, education, and biomedical nature of learning disability and retardation. The former may result from physical dysfunction; the latter has physical sources. But in either case, the reasons for failure to learn are medically mysterious, and medical research is clearly vital and inevitable.

But, while the search for biological sources of intellectual and behavioral deficiencies is being carried out, there are techniques of education and training that can help a child to learn and adapt. J.P. Das, Director of the Centre, describes the basic teaching technique as one that uses the child's ability and level of achievement as the bases on which improvement is made. Mathematics, for example, is taught at the child's own speed; it is broken into blocks and the child is helped to build, not necessarily with all the blocks, but with as many as he can. Because constant encouragement and firm reiteration of learning habits are necessary, the child is best taught in a clinical or laboratory setting where psychological factors can be regulated and educational tactics applied with rigor. The child must retain what he has learned after he leaves

the clinic but most parents haven't the training nor the confidence to reinforce the clinician. Nor does the Centre have the wherewithal to train parents fully, although it makes a concerted effort with semi-annual lecture-workshops, workshops for teachers, and a program designed for the very young mentally retarded child that helps the infant or pre-schooler and his parents.

Since the study of learning-disabled children is newer to the Centre, it has not been able to do as much for people concerned with such children. If it could, it would have a mobile laboratory for making assessments of learning disabilities and offer remedial training and test experimental sorts of instruction. Now, it does offer help to some children when graduate students take cases as part of their degree work.

The Centre is now ten years old. But, there has been little growth; it must fulfill much clinical, educational, and public work and must do so with a light purse. Although the Centre has been given annual grants of approximately \$2,000 since 1970 from alumni gifts, much more is needed to help fulfill the Centre's constant aims: to make life as full as possible for those with grave handicaps, to give remedy where it can be given, and to learn about the mysterious conjunction of the physical and mental. Alumni who wish to donate gifts to the Centre should designate clearly that their donation is for that purpose. If they did so, the Centre would find confirmation in the fact that its aims are not "low priority."

Differential Fees for Foreign Students The following letter, dated 10 May 1977, was sent by E.A. Geddes, Chairman of the University's Board

of Governors, to the Honorable A.E. Hohol, Minister of Advanced Education and Manpower.

Dear Dr. Hohol:

Tuition Fees for Foreign Students

I am writing in response to your letter of February 10, 1977, and also to confirm matters which we have discussed on a number of occasions and most recently at a meeting which Dr. Gunning and I had with you on April 25, 1977.

The Board of Governors is satisfied that the proposal for an increase in foreign student fees is not an issue which brings the matter of University autonomy into question and is not to be considered as a precedent. The Government has not, during our discussions, given us any real concern about interference in University governance. We accept without reservation your position that Section 15(1)(3) of the Universities Act is unique in its requirement that the University and the Government must agree on tuition fees and the failure to agree as required under the Act must be settled in some way. You have stated that it is the collective will of the Government that tuition fees for foreign visa students must be increased and our failure to do so brings us into direct conflict with the Government.

You have also told us that the establishment by you of a Committee to examine the entire question of student fees will not proceed until the current issue is resolved. We believe that the important issues of the cost of higher education and the assignment of this cost to students, both domestic and foreign, and to the taxpayers of Canada is of over-riding importance and must be addressed quickly. Any further delay in having our position in this matter considered by your

representative Committee can only be to the long-term detriment of foreign students.

Our Board continues to believe this proposal for a fee increase to be wrong and not in the best interests of the University nor, in the long run, the general public and we hope you will reconsider this proposal. Equally, however, I am convinced that the interests of the University are suffering and that more substantive matters are not being considered because of this impasse.

On the basis that

(a) a Committee to investigate the matter will be established promptly at which time our views will be considered.

(b) that there is no disagreement between us on the matter of continued University autonomy on all matters which are properly within our jurisdiction and

(c) the Government requires that the student fee increase be implemented, the University is prepared to implement an increase of \$300 in foreign student fees to apply to visa students entering the University for the first time in the fall of 1977.

I would intend that the contents of this letter be made available to interested parties within the University community.

Your sincerely,

(Signed) E.A. Geddes

Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Spring Convocation An unofficial total of 3,071 University students were eligible to attend Spring Convocation this year. The Faculty of Education had the greatest number of graduates, 744. The Faculty of Arts had the second greatest number of graduates, 561. Science followed with 453, then Engineering with 244 students graduating. Law and Medicine graduated 115 and 186 students respectively, while Business Administration and Commerce graduated 110. Physical Education and Recreation had 144 graduates; Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences had 90. In Nursing 78 students graduated, in Home Economics, 67 students graduated, and in Agriculture and Forestry there were 65 graduates. Dentistry had 39 graduates, Dental Hygiene 32, while Rehabilitation Medicine had 29 and Medical Laboratory Science 20. In addition, 18 students graduated from the Collège Universitaire Saint-Jean. There were 76 students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

Wheeler Diaries The Diaries of Captain Ben Wheeler have been donated to the University Archives. Al Wheeler, the Captain's son, and his sister presented them in a formal ceremony on 29 April. Wheeler was a doctor in a prisoner of war

camp for over three years and during that time he managed to record both personal and medical notes that illustrate the life of drudgery of the men he treated. Both his son and daughter are now working on a book and film based on their father's experiences, their main theme being that of survival.

Anatomy Laboratories Named Room 634 Medical Sciences Building was named the Dr. Ralph F. Shaner Anatomy Museum in recognition of the past services of Ralph Shaner who taught anatomy and histology from 1922 until his death in 1976. Herbert E. Rawlinson, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, has also had a room named after him: the Dr. Herbert E. Rawlinson Dissecting Laboratory.

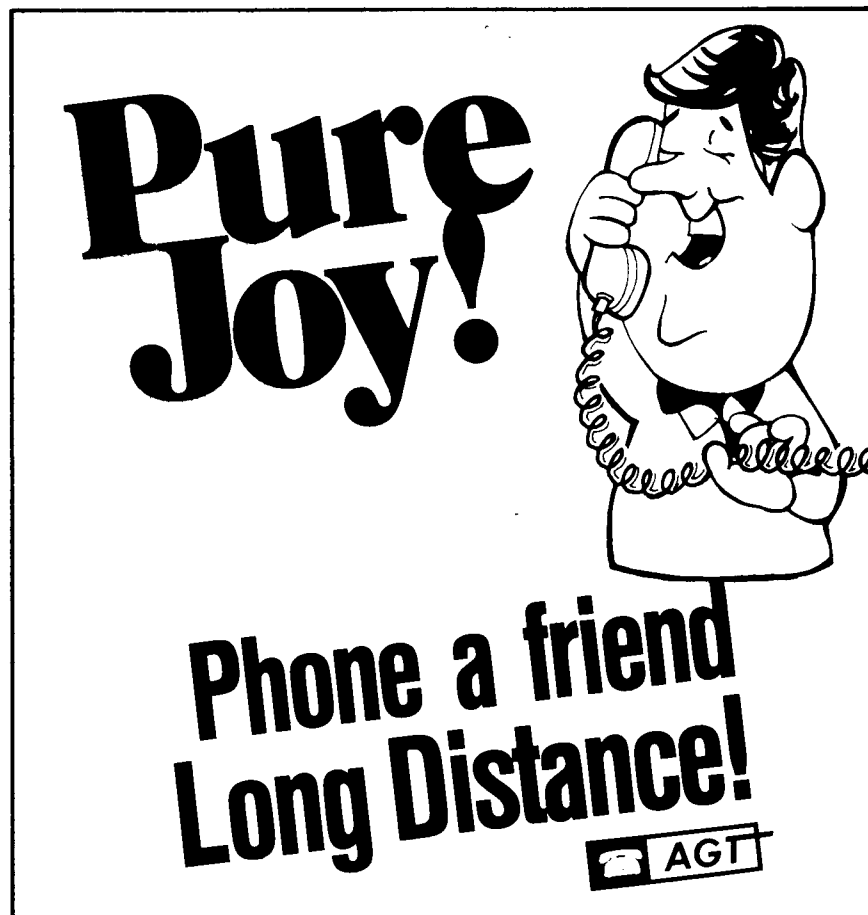
Royal Society Honors Professors The Royal Society of Canada, at its Annual Meeting held in Fredericton this year, honored two University of Alberta professors. Walter Harris, Professor and

Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, was elected to Fellowship in the Royal Society for his work in analytical chemistry. R.E. Folinsbee, Professor of Geology, was elected President of the Society.

Surgery Receives Civic Donation Tom Williams, Chairman of the Department of Surgery, was presented with a cheque for \$35,000 to support the continuing Surgical Research Program. The cheque was received from the Edmonton Civic Employees' Charitable Assistance Fund.

Haworth Award Received Raymond Lemieux, Professor of Chemistry, will become the fourth recipient of the Haworth Award and Medal in April, 1978. He will deliver the Haworth Memorial Lecture at that time.

Dr. Lemieux is an internationally renowned carbohydrate chemist — he was the first to synthesize sucrose — and one of Canada's foremost scientists.



the alumni

'24

A Canadian engineer long associated with planning the development of energy resources, **Sidney M. Blair, MSc**, received an honorary degree at Spring Convocation, University of Waterloo.

'27

A lifetime of reading and working with books, together with a fascination for preliminaries has resulted in a unique book, *Praise from Famous Men: An Anthology of Introductions*, by **Guy Lyle, BA**, director of libraries at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, until his retirement. Mr. Lyle's rich collection of the best introductions to books gives a series of varied insights into some cultivated minds, including his own.

'32

Timothy Byrne, BA, former deputy-minister of education and first president of Athabasca University, was named citizen of the year by the council of school administration of the Alberta Teachers' Association. **Duncan Marshall, BSc(Ag)**, president of International Radiography and Inspection Services Limited is turning a twenty-one-year-old business over to his employees. Mr. Marshall is planning to slow down, although not retiring completely, after a long working life which included operating a dairy business in Ontario and establishing a technologically sophisticated inspection service in his native Edmonton.

'35

W. Harry Foster, BSc(Eng), is vice-president, operations, Asbestos Corporation Limited, Montreal.

'37

A member of the editorial division of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association, **Robert M. Pearson, BA**, has been appointed publisher of *The Windsor Star*. **Charles K. Hurst, BSc(Eng)**, an engineer whose thirty-five-year career with the federal government involved him in the development and direction of many of the country's most important navigation and water resources projects, was recently awarded the Canadian Port and Harbour Association's Medal of Merit.

'41

Norman Lawrence, BSc(Eng), retired engineer and former president of the General Alumni Association, has been appointed by cabinet a public representative to sit on the University's



Norman Lawrence,
BSc(Eng) '41



W. Ray Salt, BSc '41



Ralph N. McManus, BSc '42

Board of Governors. **Cecil K. Bridgeman, BSc(Eng)**, has retired as group vice-president and director, Picker Corporation, Cleveland, after thirty-two years of service. **W. Ray Salt, BSc**, professor emeritus, and though retired still a sessional lecturer in the department of anatomy, has a new book in collaboration with his son, Jim, entitled *Birds of Alberta*, published by Hurtig Publishers.

'42

Ralph N. McManus, BSc, is president of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers. The Council is the coordinating body for provincial and territorial engineering associations.

'43

A former Leduc and Lethbridge district agriculturist, **James Gylander, BSc(Ag)**, is chairman of the Alberta Dairy Control Board.

'44

There is another novel to the credit of **Blanche (Machon) Howard, BA**, entitled *The Immortal Soul of Edwin Carlyle*, published by McClelland and Stewart.

'45

A director of several forest industry manufacturing companies, **Winston D. Stothert, BSc(Eng)**, has been named president of the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

'46

Emil J. Sanden, BSc(Eng), assistant deputy minister, provincial department of transportation, has been elected president of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. **J.E. Baugh, BSc(Eng)**, senior vice-president of Petrofina Canada

Limited, Calgary, is chairman of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Petroleum Association.

'47

Michael Gavinchuk, BEd, veteran chemistry and physics teacher, Queen Elizabeth High School, was honored recently by colleagues and friends.

'48

R. Neil Taylor, BSc, is president of Gulf Minerals Canada Limited. **H. Murray Herlihy, BA**, chairman of the department of economics at Lake Forest College, Chicago, has been on sabbatical leave and researching at the University of Alberta. His project—the comparative study of health care delivery systems in Canada and the United States. **Gordon E. Brown, BSc(Eng)**, is vice-president of Global Trading Company Limited and a director of Canadian Overseas Engineering and Development Limited. Labor lawyer, **Al Dubensky, BCom**, has been named chairman of the board of industrial relations, Edmonton. **Michael J. Heney, BCom**, is the new assistant deputy minister, agriculture, Canada's production and marketing branch.

'49

Margaret Andrekson, BA, is serving a three-year reappointment to the University's Board of Governors. **W. Dave Usher, BSc(Eng)**, is president of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, a national technical organization for all persons engaged in the broad fields of surveying and mapping. A new Killam Memorial professor is **George I. Drummond, BSc(Pharm)**, University of Calgary. **R. Bruce Bailey, BSc**, president and director of Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited, Calgary, has been elected a member of the board of

directors of the firm's parent company in Los Angeles.

'50

Roy T. Berg, BSc(Ag), professor of animal science has stepped up and is serving as chairman of that department. **Gordon Hougstol**, BSc(Eng), is Edmonton area manager, Argo Sales Limited. The new chief spokesman for Manitoba engineers is **E.F. (Ted) Glass**, BSc(Eng). Ted was elected president of the Association of Professional Engineers in Manitoba at a recent annual meeting.

'51

James Woods, LLB, is serving as one of Alberta's new provincial court judges. **W.A. Doug Burns**, BA, is a member of the board of directors, Canadian Bureau for International Education.

'52

R.W. Sutherland, MD, is associate professor, school of health administration, Carleton University, Ottawa. His major areas of interest have been in the planning of health systems, ethics, and health policy. The **Garrison** twins, **Philip** and **Ross**, BSc, are respectively, a meteorologist at Dorval Airport, Montreal, and a researcher with Standard Oil in New Jersey working on synthetic materials for artificial joints used in surgery. **D.W. (Bill) Bray**, BSc(Ag), and **Jean (Scott) Bray**, after fourteen years at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, have returned to Canada where Bill is agriculture representative on the science policy secretariat, government of Saskatchewan.

'54

Maurice Bruce Stewart, BSc, is professor of physics, Willamette University, Oregon. **Wayne E. Moore**, BSc, is chief geologist with Total Petroleum (North America) Limited. Petrosar Limited, Corunna now has **Brian G.S. Withers**, BSc(Eng), as vice-president, marketing.

'55

John Dewar, BEd, formerly with Laurentian University, Sudbury, is now dean, college of physical education, University of Saskatchewan.

'56

Hugh Mogensen, BSc, is vice-president, oil and gas operations, Campbell Chibougamau Mines Limited. **Peter Allen**, MD, a neurosurgeon, is representing the medical staff on the University Hospital board. **Edward M. Kemp**, BSc(Eng), is corporation manager, Imperial Oil Limited. **H. Earl Joudrie**, BA, is senior vice-president, Ashland



Marg Andrekson, BA '49



W.A. Doug Burns, BA '51



Bernie Adell, LLB '61

Oil Inc., Kentucky.

'57

Alex Ritzen, MD, is chief of staff, Evergreen General Hospital, Kirkland, Ontario.

'58

The Mercantile Bank in Calgary has **Ian D.R. Neilson**, BSc(Eng), as manager of its oil and gas department. **Ernest M. Tetreau**, BSc(Eng), is vice-president, Petro-Canada. Former medical advisor to the RCMP in Ottawa, **Martin L. (Budd) Webb**, MD, is now serving as senior medical officer of health in Alberta.

'59

Ernest Braithwaite, BCom, is vice-president, Cherokee Oil Limited. **Peter Leveque**, BSc, is a new provincial court judge in Alberta. **R.W. Pollock**, BSc(Eng), has been promoted vice-president and general manager, Halliburton Services Limited.

'60

Donald L. Podgurny, BSc(Eng), is manager (crude supply and gas products division) Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company. **I.G. Bryden**, BSc(Eng), is assistant chief engineer, Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited.

'61

Larry J. Fisk, SS, is assistant professor of political studies, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax. Benson and Hedges (Canada) Limited's new president is **John E. Broen**, BSc(Eng). **Wayne G. Holt**, BA, is secretary and general counsel, Panarctic Oils Limited. **Ronald D. Dooley**, BSc(Eng), has been appointed assistant controller, Alberta Gas Trunk Line. **Phyllis Craig**, BSc(Nu), is a

full-time researcher with the Edmonton Local Board of Health. Former Rhodes Scholar and a member of Queen's faculty of law since 1964, **Bernard L. Adell**, LLB, is now dean of law, Queen's University.

'62

G.W. (Gary) Telmer, BSc(Eng), is product group manager, industrial organics, Dow Chemical, Sarnia. Professor of educational psychology, **Paul C. Sartoris**, MA, is director of Student Counselling Services at the University. **Peter S. Hyndman**, BCom, is a member of the board of directors, Rogers Cable Communications Limited.

'63

A former federal and provincial crown prosecutor in Edmonton, **Lionel Jones**, LLB, is now a provincial court judge. **Donald J. Martin**, BSc(Eng), is general manager of Stuart Olson Construction Limited.

'64

Mike Eurchuk, BSc(PE), coach of four Canadian champions in fifteen years of amateur wrestling involvement, was recently named the outstanding contributor to the sport. The Chemical Institute of Canada, Ottawa, recently announced that **B.O. "Bert" Fraser-Reid**, PhD, University of Waterloo chemistry professor, is the 1977 holder of the Merck, Sharp and Dohme Lecture Award. The Award recognizes outstanding contributions on the part of young Canadian organic chemists and biochemists. **Jim Dixon**, BCom, is public service commissioner with the government of Alberta. **A.P. Ulsrud**, BSc(Eng), is general manager, State Electric Company Limited. A Calgary-based manufacturer of heavy equipment moving



B.O. 'Bert' Fraser-Reid, PhD '64
University of Waterloo

machines has found the Soviet Union its biggest single customer; **Jack Nodwell**, BSc(Eng), president of Foremost Industries Limited has developed the market by making repeated trips to the Soviet Union.

'65

Philip J. Unland, BSc(Eng), is gas sales supervisor, Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited.

'66

With headquarters in Winnipeg, **Robert A. Holloway**, BSc(Eng), is head of construction and maintenance division, department of Indian affairs and northern development. **Grant Richards**, BCom, is controller of Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited. **Gary Miller**, BSc(Ag), is head of the agricultural services branch, Alberta agriculture. **D.W. Bossert**, BSc(Eng), is engineering supervisor, Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited. **Bruce Ferrier**, BA, is country DPNS coordinator for IBM Canada Limited. DPNS is a system of computer terminals used by technical people in IBM branch sales offices across the country. Mr. Ferrier is a computer systems engineering specialist. **William Thorsell**, BA, is associate editor, *The Edmonton Journal*. **Keith Paget**, BSc(Eng), is general manager, Dominion Construction, Calgary. **Geraldine (O'Reilley) Falk**, BEd, is psychologist of early childhood education, Edmonton public school board. A team of three geologists who control four small public mining corporations consider themselves as mine finders equipped to operate in the modern era. One of the senior partners on the team, operating out of Edmonton, is **Anthony Rich**, BSc; another is **John Greig**, BSc'72.

'67

Peter G. King, MSc, is executive director, Brant County District Health Council in Ontario. Commencing next fall, **Ron Hodges**, BEd, will be principal of the new Kameyosek Elementary School, Mill Woods, Edmonton. **Peter L. Lindsay**, MA, is chairman of the department of physical education, University of Alberta. Stony Plain town council has **Douglas Cowan**, BSc(Pharm), as its newest member. **Phil Thomas**, BSc(Ag), is supervisor of oilseed crops, Alberta agriculture.

'68

Jim Mayhew, MD, is president-elect, Alberta chapter, College of Family Physicians of Canada. **Blaise Szekely**, PhD, is mortgage investment counsellor, Merit Mortgage Company Limited, Edmonton. **D. Roy Campbell**, PhD, is dean, faculty of education, University of Prince Edward Island. Conducting research with lambs and beef calves, **Roy S. Bush**, BA, is now with the staff of the agriculture Canada research station, Fredericton, New Brunswick. **Edward J. Banik**, BSc(Eng), is manager of engineering, Ethyl Corporation of Canada, Sarnia, Ontario. **Allan P. Markin**, BSc(Eng), is vice-president, operations, Merland Exploration Limited.

'69

Peter, MSc, and **Josefina (Juanillo) Catania**, MEd, are on a two-year term appointment at the Universidade Federal de Paraiba, Brazil. Peter is conducting research on solar energy in the laboratory of solar engineering and Josefina in educational psychology.

'70

B.D. Constant, BSc(Eng), is chief engineer, BBT Geotechnical Consultants Limited. **Roger Deslauriers**, BSc(Eng), a planning engineer with Alberta Government Telephone's plant extension engineering department, is working intensively in the relatively new technological area of fibre optics (optical communications). The Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority has **Elma K. Spady**, LLB, as general counsel and administrator of research projects.

'71

Maurice Dusseault, BSc(Eng), has been appointed to the Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority chair in engineering at the University. His research includes a study of the behavior and strength characteristics of oil sand in its native state. It is hoped that the results will lead to the improvement of surface mining

techniques and perhaps provide safe access to the deeper deposits in the oil sands via shafts and tunnels. **Grace Dockeray**, MA(Health), is administrator, Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ontario. **Robert Corbett**, BSc(Ag), is animal nutritionist, livestock branch, British Columbia department of agriculture. **David Rostrup**, BSc(PE), is with the real estate department, Montreal Trust, in Victoria.

'73

Douglas Kellough, BSc, minister of Bethel Baptist Church, Prince Rupert, British Columbia, recently acquired his master of divinity degree from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. **Larry Highcock**, BCom, has been promoted to industrial relations superintendent, Noranda Mines Limited (Geco Division), Manitouswadge, Ontario.

'74

Maynard C. MacAskill, MD, is minister of health for Nova Scotia. Community worker, **Gordon Chutter**, MA, is chairman of the long range planning committee, Edmonton Social Planning Council. **Dennis Carson**, BSc, is continuing to serve the Alberta Research Council on the staff of the fuel sciences division and engaged in research programs related to metallurgical fuels and coal liquefaction.

'75

Timothy J. Kinniburgh, BCom, is mortgage loan officer, Cumberland Mortgage Corporation Limited. Earlier this year, **Ted Tatem**, BSc(Ag), began work as provisional city foreman supervising Cranbrook's spray irrigation sewage disposal system. His responsibility will include supervision of the acreage of forage crops along the south bank of the Kootenay River. There is a new company on the Edmonton theatre scene — Edmonton Actors' Workshop. One of the company's founding members is **Heather MacCallum**, BA. The aim of the workshop is to provide a place where professional actors in Edmonton and the province generally can develop and hone their skills, to provide a different kind of theatre which will pursue experimental approaches to drama, and to encourage the development of Canadian playwrights by giving them the opportunity to have their plays worked on by professionals before they are staged. Another founding member of the workshop is **Martin Fishman**, MA'76.



Heather MacCallum, BA '75

'76

Dorothy Heppler, BA, working on a master's degree in western Canadian history has won the Morton Copnick scholarship given to disabled students for excellence of scholarship in the face of physical disability. The University's first student advocate, **Don Spandier**, BA, says his office will avoid conflict and seek consultation and negotiation as ways to solve grievances. The new student council position will investigate such academic grievances as marking and student-staff relations as well as such non-academic grievances as food and health services. **Marjory E.A. Davison**, BSc(Nu), is with national health and welfare, Alberta region, Edmonton. **Jill (Armitage) Rea**, MLS, is assistant librarian, Southgate branch, Edmonton. **Phillip F. Gardiner**, PhD, is working on a post-doctorate fellowship at UCLA, Los Angeles. Former vice-president of Lethbridge Community College, **Werner Schmidt**, BEd, has been named superintendent of the Leduc county schools.

'77

Ray Poulin, BA, is recreation director, town of Wainwright.

In Memoriam

Giles Harwin (Harry) Clark, BA'20, former teacher and *Edmonton Journal* proofreader, in Edmonton.

Alexander Joseph Cook, BSc'20, professor emeritus, and long-time member of the academic staff, department of mathematics.

Maimie S. Simpson, BSc'22, first dean of women at the University, in Victoria.

James Harwood Ogilvie, LLB'22, one-time alderman and well-known Edmonton lawyer.

C.D. Husband, DDS'28, prominent Red Deer dentist.

Hugh Alton MacGregor, BSc(Ag)'28, long-time Alberta educator.

Bryce W. Shearer, BA'32, with the Edmonton Public School Board for over thirty years.

William Arthur Meadows, MD'32, former medical practitioner, resident at Marco Island, Florida.

George S. Long, MD'33, long-time senior medical consultant, Workers' Compensation Board, Edmonton.

James Hiram Torrie, BSc(Ag)'31, emeritus professor of agronomy, University of Wisconsin.

Edward Hitchin, MD'34, well-known Edmonton medical practitioner.

John Harvard Shipley, BSc'35, former vice-president and director of Canadian Industries Limited (CIL).

Ralph Antony Ludwig, BSc(Ag)'37, assistant director-general (administration), department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Herbert J. Chalmers, BSc, MSc(Eng)'41, in Trail, British Columbia.

A. Lorne Shewfelt, PhD'43, in Atlanta, Georgia.

R.J. Hazlett, LLB'46, prominent in the practice of oil industry law, Edmonton.

Ian Nicoll, BA'48, teacher and principal, long active in community affairs and politics, in Edmonton.

Mary Emilie "Meme" (Follett) Black, BSc(Nu)'51, in Calgary.

Vince J. Campbell, MD'53, senior partner in the Baker Clinic, Edmonton.

Sheila (McCully) McKenzie, MD'53, in Edmonton.

Lorne M. Kendall, BSc'56, founding head of the department of psychology, Simon Fraser University.

Catherine Elizabeth Hauver, BEd'56, in Montreal.

George V. Ferguson, LLD'58, editor emeritus of the *Montreal Star*.

George Rodger Graham, LLD'69, retired Canadian National Railways vice-president.

Sister Norah McGuire (Celine Marie), BA'70, former provincial of the Ursulines of Jesus, in Edmonton.

Paul McIsaac, PhD'71, chairman of English and fine arts department, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax.

Barbara Jean Morton, BEd'72, in Edmonton.

Alumni Executive Meetings 1977-78

All meetings — 6 p.m. — Dinner — Faculty Club (unless otherwise noted)

Monday, 12 September 1977

Introduction of New Members

Minutes of Annual Meeting

Maimie S. Simpson Fund

Report — Fall-Winter program

Report — CASE Conference

University Act — Amendments

Monday, 17 October 1977

Guest Speakers:

Alumni Forums

William Preshing, Director

Institutional Research, University of Alberta

Community Relations

Norman Lawrence, Committee Chairman

Monday, 14 November 1977

Guest Speaker:

Guy Huntington, Joint Venture Survey

Saturday, 3 December 1977

Reception and Dinner (Christmas Party)

Monday, 9 January 1978

Guest Speaker:

Burton Smith

Dean of Student Affairs

Monday, 6 February 1978

Discussion — Students' Union

Welcome — Alumni Class Representatives 1978

Monday, 6 March 1978

Special Program

Monday, 10 April 1978

Pre-Annual Meeting Wrap-up

Reports — Standing Committees

University Women's Clubs Invite New Members

Alumnae are invited to join their local University Women's Club. Clubs are active in Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge.

Membership is open to all women holding degrees from universities throughout the world. Alberta area representatives are: Edmonton, Joyce Law, 436-7036; Calgary, Helen Milone, 288-9061; Lethbridge, Diane Williams, 328-0036; Medicine Hat, Edna Jacober, 527-7989.

The 38th Annual Meeting General Alumni Council



The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the University of Alberta General Alumni Council was held in Red Deer in early May.

Superb hosts for the occasion were members of the local branch of the Association. Business meetings were convened at the Red Deer College. Following the presentation of reports, decision was given to establish a Maimie S. Simpson Fund in memory of the University's first Dean of Women. Details of the Fund and its ultimate allocation will appear in a future issue of *New Trail*.

A first for the Association was an Alumni Forum in April entitled "The Management of Water Resources in Alberta." Council went on record as approving in principle the continuing sponsorship of successive Forums which have as their purpose: (a) the opportunity for discussion of major issues crucial to the future of Alberta in particular, as well as to western Canada; (b) to provide members of the community with the opportunity of making their work more generally known; (c) to provide members of the general public with the opportunity of reviewing issues in the light of teaching, research, and expertise, and so recognize the contribution to society of research and expertise.

There was a change of alumni representation on the University Senate. Succeeding Bruce Burgess, a former president of the Association, is Frank Kozar, Chairman, Division of Liberal Education, Grande Prairie Regional College.

Following the completion of business sessions,



a reception and dinner for delegates and their spouses, along with interested alumni from the Red Deer area, was held at the Capri Motor Inn. A number of presentations were made. The G.B. Taylor Award for the best all-round alumni unit in the province was presented by Vice-President Bob Edgar to Mrs. Hazel Flewelling, secretary, Red Deer Branch. The Burgess Trophy and its miniature for the best all-round unit was presented by Bruce Burgess, trophy donor, to Mr. George Gunn, past president, Victoria Branch. A highlight of the evening was a "State of the University" address by Dr. Jean Lauber, Associate Vice-President (Academic). In her remarks, Dr.

The thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the General Alumni Council was held at Red Deer College, 7 May, 1977. Those in attendance were:

Front (right). Bruce Burgess, Calgary; Mrs. Jessie Heath, Toronto; Mrs. Marylou Armstrong, Red Deer; Dr. Bernard Adler, President; Mrs. Doreen Al-Adra, Household Economics; Alex Markle, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Hazel Flewelling, Red Deer; Miss Olga Saley, Nursing; Mrs. Betty Schwob, Library Science; Dr. Frank Kozar, Grande Prairie.

Rear (right). Bob Edgar, Pharmacy; Bud Arbeau, Vice-President; Don Bishop, Business Administration & Commerce; Ches Walden, Vancouver; Morris Flewelling, Red Deer; Dave Usher, Engineering; Phil Patsula, Ottawa; Paul Melnychyn, Montreal; George Gunn, Victoria; Dr. Ken Wallace, Dentistry.

An attractive photo album highlighting 25 years of Alumni service was a surprise presentation to Alex Markle, Alumni executive secretary. Shown making the presentation at the "38th Annual" is Dr. Bernard S. Adler (right), then president of the Association.

Lauber spoke fittingly of the hallmarks that distinguished a "great" University and touched interestingly on a number of areas of University concern at top level.

To conclude a most successful Council meeting all the guests at the Capri were invited to the home of College President and Mrs. Bill Forbes for a culminating "nightcap."

The Branches



Vancouver. Some thirty-five graduates and their spouses met at International House on the University of British Columbia campus in March to welcome Dr. Jean Lauber, Associate Vice-President (Academic). Sharing a most pleasant evening were (left to right) William Rowan, BSc(Eng)'44; Mrs. Joy Rowan; Mrs. Jocelyn Pritchard, BA'51; and Rev. Blake Pritchard, BA'48, SS'51.



Victoria. Following Tea for 200 at Royal Roads, the Victoria Branch executive and University guests met for dinner in March at the home of George, BSc(Eng)'49, and Pearl Gunn. The new president of the Victoria unit, Norm Cuthbertson, BEd'47, GS'51, is seen with Mrs. Gunn.



Grande Prairie 1. It was the "red carpet" treatment for President Harry Gunning on his first trip to the "Peace" in April. Seen on arrival at the Grande Prairie airport are (left to right), Alex G. Markle, Alumni Executive Secretary, Dr. Gunning, Dr. Frank Kozar, Chairman, Grande Prairie branch, and Bud Arbeau, Alumni president.



Grande Prairie 2. Following a happy hour and dinner at the Grande Prairie Regional College, a handsome gift oil entitled "Forest Fire" was presented to College President, Dr. Henry Anderson, BEd'59, BA'62, GS'68, by Paul Lemay (right), BSc'63, GS'65, Grande Prairie branch officer.

alumni homecoming 1977

Those Tumultuous Years Foreword

When Walter H. Johns became its president in 1959, the University of Alberta was a directly recognizable, if somewhat larger, reflection of the institution founded some fifty years before. That earlier University had a mission: to serve as a "sanctuary of truth" on a prairie frontier. That the principal role of its faculty was to teach and the University stood in *loco parentis* to its students were unquestioned operational precepts.

The next ten years, during which time both as a member of the Senate of the University of Alberta and as Deputy Minister of Education I was closely connected with University affairs, was a period of unprecedented growth and change for that institution. By 1969, the University had been transformed. In that decade, it had become an institution devoted to professional method, in which professional rather than institutional values predominated.

As does every institutional leader, the

president of a University has not only to set direction for his University but also to diagnose change as it occurs. He must be an astute observer of social trends, quick to relate his institution to emerging social needs, and tireless in the interpretation of the direction of University growth to faculty, to government, and to citizens throughout the province.

In this interesting and perceptive account, Dr. Campbell distills from the President's speeches the goals of the chief executive officer of the University during that turbulent decade.

Dr. T.C. Byrne June 1976
President, Athabasca University

Those Tumultuous Years was made possible in book form through the generosity of gifts to the Alma Mater Fund and University Library monies. A limited number of copies, handsome in their dust jackets, are available for pick up, free, from the Alumni Office for as long as they last. Their dispersal will be on a first come, first served basis.

Mid-Way on Pembina Way

After ten years atop the Students' Union tower, with its splendid view of Edmonton's northwest, the Alumni Office has moved to the fourth floor of newly refurbished Athabasca Hall. Alumni will find us, winter and summer, mid-way on Pembina Way.

Friday, 7 October, 1977

8:00-10:00 p.m.

Wine & Cheese Party
Meet the Prof's
Faculty Club

Saturday, 8 October, 1977

10:00 a.m.

Campus Tour (Rutherford Galleria)

2:00 p.m.

Athabasca

Exhibitions from the University Collections
Re-opening of Athabasca Hall

6:30-7:30 p.m.

Homecoming Reception
Lister Hall

7:30 p.m.-1:00 a.m.

Homecoming Banquet & Ball
Lister Hall

Sunday, 9 October, 1977

11:30 a.m.

Pre-Football Game Luncheon
Lister Hall

2:00 p.m.

Football Game

U. of A. Golden Bears vs.

University of Calgary Dinosaurs

Special Classes '17, '27, '37, '52, '57, '67, '72

Tickets (Alumni Office, 430 Athabasca Hall, 432-3224)

Wine & Cheese Party	\$ 3.00/person
Banquet & Ball	\$10.00/person
Luncheon & Football Game	\$ 2.50/adults
	\$ 1.50/children

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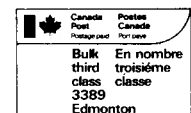
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